# The Revolution.

"WHAT, THEREFORE, GOD HATH JOINED TOGETHER, LET NOT MAN PUT ASUNDER."

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## The Poet's Corner.

### A DEAD ROSE.

O Rose! who dares to name thee?
No longer roseate now, nor soft, nor sweet;
But barren and hard and dry as stubble-wheat
Kept seven years in a drawer—thy titles shame thee.

The breeze that used to blow thee
Between the hedge-thorns, and thence take away
An odor up the lane to last all day—
If breathing now—unsweetened would forego thee.

The sun that used to light thee,
And mix his glory in thy gorgeous urn,
Till beam appear to bloom and flower to burn—
If shining now—with not a hue would dight thee.

The dew that used to wet thee,
And, white first, grew incarnadined, because
It lay upon thee where the crimson was—
If dropping now—would darken where it met thee.

The fly that lit upon thee,
To stretch the tendrils of its tiny feet
Along the leaf's pure edges after heat—
If lightning now—would coldly overrun thee.

The bee that once did suck thee,
And build thy perfumed ambers up his hive,
And swoon in thee for joy, till scarce alive—
If passing now—would blindly overlook thee.

The heart doth recognize thee,
Alone, alone! The heart doth smell the sweet,
Doth view the fair, doth judge thee most complete—
Though seeing now these changes that disguise thee.

Yes, and the heart doth owe thee
More love, dead rose, than to such roses bold
As Julia wears at dances, smiling cold!
Lie still upon this heart, which breaks below thee.

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

### ART.

Painters gaze unwearied on the shadows,
Seeing more than others in the light;
Drawing wonders from the windswept meadows,
Miracles from hues of coming night.

Sculptors call from stones fair forms ideal,
Lovelier than human shapes may be;
Beauty that completes the restless real,
Full of moveless strength, from striving free.

Singers hear the music of the mountains,
Symphonies of deepest undersound,
Melodies in woods, and seas, and fountains,
Harmonies from out the quivering ground.

But the poets in marred and saddened faces
Look with eyes of passionate disdain;
And from each heart's deep and hidden places,
Comes a storm of mingled fire and rain.

Fire from blackest shadows wildly flashing,
Filling life with light most strange and rare;
Rain, in deserts arid, streaming, dashing,
Shadowing with mists the burning air.

Then with utterances faint and broken,
Speak they of life's sorrows and its needs;
Ah! what do they gain? When all is spoken
They but tell their secret to the reeds.

*Florence*, 1858. MARY AYRAULT CRAIG.

## Our Special Contributors.

### OVERLAND LETTERS.

### THE CITY OF THE SAINTS.

BY MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 1st, 1871.

*To the Editor of The Revolution:*

With the vastness and grandeur of these prairies and Rocky Mountains, my journey from Omaha hither has filled me with admiration and wonder.

Rolling along on the dead level is not so monotonous as one might imagine, for with antelopes and prairie-dogs without, and obstinate white males within to be converted to woman's suffrage, forty-eight hours passed quickly away.

These dogs are queer things about the size of squirrels. Being social in their nature, they build their homes, which look something like large ant-hills, in towns. As the "dog towns" were announced with as much regularity as the stations, there was a general rush to see the little fellows at the doors of their respective dwellings, where it is said they live in the happiest relations with rattlesnakes and owls.

Passing from the rich rolling prairies into the desert and alkali re ions, there was something interesting even in the barrenness and desolation on every side; it made me think of the utter despair of that great soul Satanus, as described by Milton, when he was first hurled from heaven. But night closed on the gloomy picture, for the company have so nicely planned the trip to California that the traveller sleeps through most of the barren regions. The scenery through the mountains and valleys for a hundred and fifty miles as you approach Salt Lake is grand beyond description. Standing on the back platform you behold a sea of mountains on every side, of every hue and color. Some a vermillion dotted with green, some gray, some yellow, some blue, and behind all, a range as black as ink, stretching up their snowy backs as if to warm them in the sun—all looking down to see the train winding at their feet, through tunnels, over bridges, beside rivers, and under long sheds built to protect the track from snow; then between great piles of rocks runnin up, up, a thousand feet above our heads, evidently rent in twain by some terrible convulsion of nature, and thrown into all imaginary shapes. Castled ruins, shafts, mausoleums, as if giant hands had sometime amused themselves in building on those dizzy heights enduring dwellings for the future man. At one place there were two parallel lines of rock running from the top to the bottom called the Devil's sliding place, where the conductor told us he came down when kicked out of heaven; and near by was the Devil's gate, where a swift running stream had opened a passage right through the rocks where the poor fellow in his humiliation could hide himself, from all eyes human and divine.

And so wondering and gazing all day, "Susan and I" went on and on until at last we caught a glimpse of the clear waters of the far-famed Salt Lake; and soon we entered the city, walled round with a range of these same snow-clad mountains that seem close to the town, though they are twelve miles off. We were grieved to learn that President Brigham had gone to the sulphur springs for the health of one of his wives. However, we saw his likeness, and that of the twelve apostles in his private office. Were introduced to the Mayor and many other officials, visited the tabernacle, which is a wonderful piece of architecture, having an immense arched roof seventy feet high, without any pillars supporting it. The organ is the largest ever built in this country.

Beside this is another tabernacle, which will hold more people than any hall we have in New-York, where Miss Anthony and myself addressed a large audience in the evening. The largest tabernacle is used only in the summer, and for day meetings, as it has no means of being either heated or lighted.

The Mormon women received us very kindly, and came out to all our meetings, for we have spoken in the tabernacle three times—twice on suffrage, and once to women alone on "Marriage and Maternity." At the close of my lecture many questions were asked, and the audience joined in the discussion, on the comparative merits of the monogamic and polygamic relations of the sexes. There was a general response throughout the house when I said that however much the different systems of marriage had differed, they all agreed on one point, and that was the uniform subjection of women. It was an impressive sight to see that great tabernacle half full of earnest women, honestly considering these grave social problems, that lie at the very foundation of all religion and government. Bringham Young has done a great work here in this desert region, building a beautiful city and dotting the territory with honest, hard working people, who own each man his house and piece of land, free from most of the vices that shadow what we call our superior civilization. And yet with all this material prosperity, there is no freedom of thought. Brigham governs by playing upon the religious superstitions of the people. As to the women, their condition is the same as it has been in all ages and latitudes, under all forms of government and religions, alike under heathenism, Catholicism, Protestantism, and Mormonism—the divinely ordained subjects of man.

Men write Bibles and translate them from their own stand point; they make constitutions and statutes in their own interest, and then claim that they, being in direct communion with the Most High, speak by special in-

spiration. Hence Moses and Aaron, Paul and Peter, Calvin and Luther, George Fox, the Rev. Dr. Todd, and Brigham Young have all taught the same doctrine of subjection of women, whether in monogamic or polygamic relations.

It is of but little consequence how these systems vary, so long as the fundamental principle of man's superiority and headship remains the same. Now we ask women to wake up, commune with God directly themselves, make their own constitutions, creeds, and codes, and customs, learn to distinguish between the law of God written in their own souls, and the laws of man bound up in books. The religious element in woman's nature has been played upon long enough for her own degradation. True religion, instead of making people crawling, cringing slaves, gives them self-respect, dignity, liberty of thought, speech, and action.

Women never could have been held in the dependence and degradation they are to-day, but by man's free and fraudulent use of the authoritative "Thus saith the Lord."

Brigham Young has a profound knowledge of human nature, and by making polygamy and the multiplying of progeny the main pillars of a Mormon woman's religion, through which she is sure to enter the kingdom of heaven, she glories in self-sacrifice while on earth.

And the religious sentiment of all women is prostituted in the same way in monagamic systems throughout the civilized world. The condition of women is slavery to-day, and must be so long as they are shut out of the world of work—helpless dependents on man for bread. Oh! mothers, if you would secure to your daughters the virtue and independence you have never known, educate them for self-support, demand for them a place in all profitable and honorable employments. Housework is the poorest of all professions; the business is never done, and the wages amount to nothing. And, above all things, teach them never to marry for a home; for the portion of most wives is simply that of an upper servant without wages.

We shall spend several days here, as we wish to hear some of the prophets preach on Sunday, a choir of one hundred and fifty sing, and the organ play in that great tabernacle.

We have many invitations to drive and dine with the Mormons, so we hope to understand the governing principles of their religion and social life, and be able to judge of the results.

We have decided to celebrate with them our national birthday, when the tabernacle, which holds over ten thousand people, will be crowded.

## PROPERTY RIGHTS OF MARRIED MEN AND WOMEN.

BY H. L. SLAYTON.

The Civil law recognized husband and wife as two distinct persons, having separate estates, contracts, debts and injuries; therefore, a woman might sell and be sold in the eclesiastical courts without her husband. But the common law of England, which was adopted by every State except Louisiana, regarded husband and wife as *one* person, and that person was the husband. The very being and legal existence of the woman during marriage was merged in her husband. For this reason a man could not grant anything to his wife, or enter into a covenant with her, for the grant would be to support her separate existence. If the wife was injured in her person or her property, she could bring no action for redress without her husband's concurrence. All deeds and acts executed by the wife during coverture were void. By the old law, also, and which had not become a dead letter when Blackstone wrote his commentaries, the husband might give his wife moderate correction. He could whip or punish her for disobedience, but he was enjoined to do it with moderation.

This is going back, it is true, to the times when, in England, a hundred offences were punishable with death; but we must bear in mind that all the above invidious distinctions between married men and women were for a succession of years as much a part of our own laws as those of England, and, in fact, the majority of the States still adhere to most of them.

Statutery enactments have been passed greatly abridging these distinctions, and there are cases where the law discriminates in favor of the wife. For example, the husband is liable for the debts of his wife, before and subsequent to marriage, in every State, except where statutes have been passed abrogating this distinction. Now, where a married woman has full and exclusive control of her own property, and it is exempt from levy and execution for the debts of her husband, this liability of the husband for the wife's debts becomes unjust, and ought to have been repealed in the State of Illinois when the act was passed relating to the rights of married women. In Illinois, the widow, without children or descendants of children, takes one-half of the real estate, and all the personal property; the husband, surviving the wife, in such case, would receive one-half of her realty as his exclusive estate forever. Though a wife can will her real estate, yet she cannot deed a dollar of it unless her husband joins with her in the conveyance. The husband can will and deed his realty subject to the wife's right of dower (one-third of the estate), which only accrues in case the wife survives the husband.

Now, we are unable to discover any occasion, or necessity, or justice, in such invidious distinctions in the law, which have existed almost ever since; the memory of man, runneth not to the contrary, and which still exist in modified forms in every State of this republic.

If woman had the ballot, and she were invested with the same civil, legal and political rights that belong to every man who has attained his majority, the distinctions in the law made exclusively by men alone, and which in different ways discriminate, as a general rule, against woman, would be forever repealed.

We wish to place men and women, wives and husbands, equally before the law.

Let there be no distinctions or discriminations in favor of the one as against the other.

Give both a fair and equal chance in the race of life. Where a law applies to or favors one of the sexes, it should also the other.

Wherever the law gives woman the advantage, let that be taken from her, and *vice versa*.

In a word, let us abolish all distinctions on account of sex which have reference to men and women in their relations and responsibilities to society and to government.

## Selected Story.

### WEMEN'S SPEAR.

BY JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE.

If anybody had told me when I was first born that I would marry a widewer, I would have been provoked at 'em. But, as I remarked to Betsey Bobbet yesterday, "we ought to try to be resigned to the state we are called to live in." Betsey ain't married and she don't seem to be resigned to it. Betsey is awful opposed to wemen's rights. She thinks wemen's only spear is to marry. I was jest a readin a piece of her poetry in the *Jamesville Gimlet* as she come in. It run as follers:—

WEMEN'S SPEAR; OR, WHISPERINGS OF NATURE.

TO BETSEY BOBBET.

Last night as I meandered out
To meditate apart'
Secluded in my parasol—
Deep subjects shook my heart.
The earth, the skies, the prateting brooks,
All thundered in my ear,
"'Tis matrimony! 'tis matrimony!
That is a wemen's spear."

Day, with a red shirred bonnet on,
Had down for China started:
Its yellow ribbings fluttered o'er
Her head as she departed.
She seemed to wink her eye to me
As she did disapear,
And say, "'Tis matrimony, Betsey,
That is a wemen's spear."

I saw two lovely roses
Like wedded pardners grow;
Sharp thorns did pave their mortal path,
Yet sweetly did they blow.
They seemed to blow these *glorious* words
Into my willing ear,
"B. Bobbet, it is matrimony,
That is a wemen's spear."

Two gentle sheep upon the hills,
How sweet the twain did run,
As I meandered gently on,
And sot down on a stun.
They seemed to murmer sheepishly,
"Oh! Betsey Bobbet, dear,
'Tis matrimony, 'tis matrimony,
That is a wemen's spear."

A rustic had broke down his team,
I mused olmost in tears,
How can a yoke be borne along
By half a pair of steers?
Even thus in wrath did Nature speak,
"Hear! Betsey Bobbet! hear!
'Tis matrimony! 'tis matrimony!
That is a wemen's spear!"

Sweet was the honeysuckle's breath
Upon the ambient air,
Sweet was the tender coos of doves,
Yet sweeter husbanes are.
All nature's voices poured these words
Into my willing ear,
"B. Bobbet, it is matrimony,
That is a wemen's spear."

As I said, I had just finished these verses as she come in. She is a plain looking female of some 45 summers and winters. Time has seen fit to deprive her of her hair and teeth, but her large nose he has kindly suffered her to keep. But she has the best ivery teeth money will buy, and has 2 long curls fastened behind each ear, and if she wasn't so bald, and if the curls was the coler of her hair, they would look well.

As she come in, she sunk into a chair, and says she, "I feel awful depressted to-day."

"What is the matter?" says I, in a cheerful tone.

"I feel lonely," says she; "more loncly than I have for years."

Again says I kindly, but firmly, "What is the matter, Betsey?"

"I had a dream last night, Josiah Allen's wife," says she, mournfully.

"What was it?" says I, in a sympathizing accent, for she did look melancholy and sad, indeed.

"I dreamed I was married," says she, in a heart-broken tone, "and I tell you, Josiah Allen's wife," and she laid her breun cotton fingers on my arm in her deep emotion—"I tell you it was hard, after dreaming that to wake up again to the cold realities and cares of this life. It was *hard*," she repeated, in heart-broken accents, and a tear gently flowed down, and sadly dropped into her alpaca lap.

"Did you dream who you was married to?" says I.

"I dreamed his name was Mr. Slimpsey," says she, in the same agonizing accent: "it wasn't nobody I ever see."

"Did you dream you loved your husband. Betsey?" says I, fixing my keen gray eye upon her keenly.

"No," says she. "You know my mind concerning wemen's spear. I believe it is her spear to marry; that is the important thing; as for love, and respect, and etcetery, I consider them miners, as it were."

"Miners" says I, in a tone of deep indignaty. "Miners, Betsey Bobbet," says I, waving my right hand in a eloquent wave. "There haint a more beautiful sight on earth than to see 2 human souls, out of pure love to each other, gently approaching each other as if they must, and at last all their hopes and thoughts and affections running together so you can't seperate 'em nohow, jest like 2 drops of rain water in a morning glory blow; and to see 'em nestlin' there not caring for nobody outside the blow, contented and bound up in each other, till the sun evaporates 'em, as it were, and draws 'em up together into the heavens, not separatin' 'em up there. Why that is a sight that does men and angels good to look at. But when a wemen sells herself, swaps her purity and self respect, her truth and her soul for barter of any kind, such as being called a married wemen, a heuse and lot, a few theusand dollars, a herse and buggy, a certificit with a man's name on it, and etecetery. What if she does have a minister for salesman, my contempt for that female is unmitigable."

"We differ from each other in our views Josiah Allen's wife—you believe wemen ought to have rights—I don't. I believe wemen's spear——"

"Shet up about yeur spears," says I, getting wore out. "If it is a wemen's spear to marry, the Lord will provide her with a man—it stands to reason He will," says I, with a cutting look onto Betsey. "I have seen wemen that was willing to marry, but the man wasn't forthcoming. What are they to do?" says I, growing eloquent in my deep principal. "Are men to be pursued like stricken deers by a mad mob of humbly wemen? Is a wemen going out into the streets and coller a man and order him to marry her?"

"I tell you," says Betsey, waiving off the subject, which was, for reasons I won't hint at, odious to her, "wemen hadn't ought to vote, for it would devour too much of their precious time a-studyin' the laws of their country."

"*Precious time!*" says I, in a tone of withering scorn; "wemen spend more time a-frizzin' their frent hair than it would take to learn the whole statute book by heart. And if they get a new dress, they find plenty of time to cut it all up into strips, jest to pucker it up and set it on again; but when it comes to a job about as long as putting a letter into the post-office, they are dreadful short on it for time. Wemen find time enough to read all the novels they can get hold of—why, let one of these very wemen that think the President's bureau is a chest of draws where he keeps his fine shirts, and the tariff is a wild horse the Senators keep to ride out on—let one of these wemen get hold of one volume of a novel, what does she care about time till she reads the other four? and how she will lay awake nights worryin' about the hero? Betsey Bobbet," says I, in a impressive tone, "if there had been a wemen hid on the Island of Patmos, and Paul's letters to the churches had been love letters to her, Bibles wouldn't be so lonesome as they are now. Wemen," I continued, "find time enough for balls, and theatres, and parties, and to cover thier faces with thier fans, and giggle, and abuse the neighboring wemen. Why," says I, growing eloquent again, "the very reason that men's talk is nobler than wemen's is because thier minds are filled with bigger thoughts. Betsey Bobbet, when did you ever know a passel of men to set down and spend a whole evening talking about each other's vests, and mistrustin' such a feller painted? Fill a wemen's mind with big thoughts, and she won't talk such little back-biting gossip as she does now."

"But the indelicacy of voting," says Betsey; "the shock to our wemenly modesty, of going amongst strange men to vote."

"It hain't no shock to wemenly modesty to dance all night with a dress on indecently low in the neck, and a strange man's arm round your waist, is it? I am for wemen's rights, and I say it boldly; but thier hain't a minister, or a presiding elder, or a old deacon in the Methodist church that could get me to waltz with 'em; but these wemen that are too modest to vote, don't make nothing of being jest introduced to a man, who may be a retired pirate, and let him walk up and hug them by the hour to the music of a fiddle and a base violin. I don't want to hear one more werd about wemenly modesty!" and I paused, red in the face with my scornful and lofty emotions.

"I think your views are uronious," says Betsey; "there is a inherient difference between the two sects, as I remarked to the editor of the *Gimlet* last night, a-coming out of meeting; the fringe of my shawl ketched on to one of the buttons of his vest, and we was obleeged to walk close together clear through the meeting-house. I says to him, after I had enquired all about his sweet motherless twins, says I, 'You don't believe in wemen's rights, do you? Don't you believe it is wemen's nature naturally to be clinging?'

"'I do,' says he; 'heaven knows I do!' and he was so earnest agreeing with me, that he give a real wrench at the button that tore the fringe right out of my shawl. That is the way men are more proud and offish, as it were, and wemen are clinging in their natures, like a vine to a stately tree."

"I never was much of a clinger myself; still, if wemen want to cling, I hain't no objection to it. But supposin' a vine hain't no tree convenient to cling to? Supposin' the tree she happens to cling to falls through inherient rottenness at the core, thunder and lightning, and etcetery—what is to become of the creeper if it can't do nothin' but creep? As long as a woman has a rich home and loving friends, it hain't much matter to her whether poor wemen get the same pay for doing the same work that men do or not; but let her lose her home and friends, and it makes considerable difference to her." Betsey quailed so that I continued in more soft and reasonable accents. "As you say, Betsey, I admit that wemen have a natural hankering after the good opinion of the other sect; but they can do without that admiration better than vittles. Give a woman as many fields to work in as men have, and as good wages, and that is enough. It riles me to hear folks talk about wemen's wanting to wear the breeches! They don't want to; they like muslin and calico better than they do broadcloth. This talk about its making wemen coarse, and making men wash dishes, is all shear nonsense!

"You can't change nature. You may tie up an old hen as long as you please, and you can't break her of wanting to make a nest and scratch for her chickens; and you may shut up a lion for years in a room full of cambric needles and tatting shettles, and you can't get him to do anything but roar at 'em; it hain't a lion's nature to do fine sewing!" Again Betsey quailed, and I proceeded: "You may want a green shade onto the front side of your house, and to that end and effect you may plant a acorn and set out a rose-bush, but all the legeslatures in creation can't make that rose-bush stand up straight as a giant, or that acorn tree blow out full of red posys; and their being planted by the side of each other, in the same ground, and watered out of the same watering-jug, don't alter their natural turn; they will both help shade the window, but do it in their own way, which is different. And men and wemen, voting side by side, would no more alter thier natural dispositions than singing one of Wattses' hymns together would—one will sing base and the other air as long as the world stands."

Jest at this minute we see the editer of the *Gimlet* coming 'way down the road, with a horse and buggy, and Betsey said to once she must be going, for her folks would be werrying after her. "And," she added, "I brought up a piece of poetry that I wrote this morning, after I had my dream. The name of it is, 'I am Married Now.' I was going to reed it to you, but I will bring it up in a few days. I shouldn't be in such a hurry now, if it wasn't for our folks werrying so after me."

Says I, as she hurryed to the door, "Mebby you will get a ride."

"Oh, no; I had a great deal rather walk! I think walking is so exercising to the mussels."

As I see he didn't ask her to ride, I am glad she felt so.—*Home Journal.*

## Notes About Women.

—Paper petticoats find ready sale in England.

—Adelina Patti is not to come to America until 1872.

—A woman is lecturing in Minnesota on "Corsets and Whiskey."

—Two Maine girls rowed four miles in a boat alone one day last week.

—Paris has 49 female telegraph operators, Lyons 43, Bordeaux 7, and Marsailles 18.

—The teacher of an infant class in a Portland Sunday-school is ninety years old.

—Julia Sakova, a Polish countess, is keeping a summer hotel in Orange county, N. Y.

—Thirteen young ladies graduated from the Tennessee State Female College a few days ago.

—A lady advertises in the London *Times* for "an accomplished poodle nurse. Wages £1 per week."

—A smart young lady says her idea of a good home is a place where "cobwebs and kisses never go together."

—Miss Ella Leggett, of the Newell Institute of Pittsburgh, has been elected a Professor in Washburne College, at Topeka.

—Two thousand women are now doing farm work in Wisconsin. They stay in the fields from sunrise to sunset.

—There is a woman in a London poor-house who has wet-nursed over fifty infants during the last two years. Beer keeps her up.

—The Chinamen at North Adams are treating the girls to ice-cream, and the girls rather seem to like it. Where are we drifting?

—Miss Nightingale has a new book nearly ready for publication, on "Lying-in Institutions and the Training of Midwives."

—The venerable Sojourner Truth is now sojourning in Detroit, Mich., and telling the truth to a large circle of admiring friends.

—Mme. Legrange, the eminent French singer has lost her voice almost completely, and retires from the lyric stage permanently.

—Miss Frances Power Cobbe has a desk at the office of the London *Echo*, which has an immense circulation.

—A lady writer lays it down as a fundamental principle of morals that married men should always live up to their *engagements*.

—Miss Mary Lillian Bowers, daughter of Captain Charles Bowers, read the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July at Newark.

—Mrs. Vallandigham is said to be recovering from the shock caused by her husband's death, and her physicians pronounce her out of danger.

—Dr. Ellen B. Ferguson says truly that "a woman who can excel in cooking is just as noble as one who edits a newspaper, or who may eventually enter our Congress or Legislature.

—The young lady at Troy, N. Y., who during the last four years has earned $2308 with her sewing-machine, during that time has stitched no less than 638,652 collars.

—A young lady of Logan county, Kentucky, has advertised for "sealed proposals for her hand and heart." It is not stated whether she will take the lowest "tender."

—"Mamma," said a precious little boy who, against his will, was made to rock his baby brother, "if the Lord has any more babies to give away don't you take them!"

—The gushing Olivia, in writing up the Agricultural Department, reports a kind of wheat that has "a coat as dainty as the velvet lips of a belle."

—Mrs. Livermore has accepted an invitation to address the graduating class of the theological school of Lawrence University, a Canton, N. Y., next month.

—One of the Siamese twins has a deaf and dumb daughter at an asylum in Raleigh, N.C. and her teachers report that she is one of the brightest pupils in the institution.

—A champion palm leaf hat-braider in New Hampshire is a girl who recently braided twenty two hats in a single day. Twelve hats is considered an excellent day's work.

—According to the fashion mongers, bonnets for next fall and winter are to have a wide box plaited curtain or cape at the back, which will completely hide the back hair,

—Appleton's *Journal* thinks that preachers who speak of the "simplicity of dress" of our grandmothers are not well read in the history of a hundred years ago.

—A Western lady, to aid a feeble church, recently painted on the inside work of the meeting-house twenty-three days. True womanly zeal this.

—A Quaker lady recently explained to her new girl that washing-day came every Second Day. The girl left in high dudgeon. She didn't go to de washing every other day.

—Mrs. Emma Becket, who left the Grace church choir, at Troy, N. Y., and was arrested for singing in the congregation, has been awarded $450 for false imprisonment.

—Gail Hamilton's choice abuse of her own sex has given way temporarily to an attack on Charles Dickens. This sort of thing is not likely to help her reputation.

—Anna Gleuk, one of the brightest stars on the German stage, and successor of Fraulein Gossman, contemplates visiting America, here to gather fresh and golden laurels in the coming fall.

—Miss McCloud, the young lady recently drowned at Appleton, Wisconsin, left a finished essay to be read by her at commencement, the title of it being "The Marble that Awaits Us."

—The Board of Education, of Jacksonville, Illinois, proposes to employ female teachers only in all departments of the city schools. The janitors are to be authorized to flog the big boys at the teachers' request.

—A lady, thirty years of age, widow of a Hebrew, and brought up in the Roman Catholic faith, recently abjured Christianity, and publicly adopted the Jewish faith, at Pittsburg, Penn.

—Female suffrage was triumphant at the recent Republican primary election in Titusville, Ga. Mrs. Charles U. Brett walked up to the polls and deposited her vote with her husband.

—A housewife in New Orleans, in filling up the schedule of the census paper, described herself as being the "head of the family," while, in respect to the trade of her husband, she wrote, "He turns my mangle."

—Mrs. Samuel Colt, of Hartford, widow of the famous inventor of revolving arms, is about to erect a costly monument, it is said, over the neglected grave of Ex-Governor Seymour, of Connecticut.

—Three Texan women were recently shot while robbing a house. One of them, while dying said: "My father forced me to steal for him before I was ten years old, and God surely will not punish me for my father's crime."

—Ladies at the seashore wear large hats on the beach, with the crowns cut out, the hair being drawn through the opening and allowed to hang over the rim for the purpose of bleaching it by the sun. This, we suppose, is preferable to the "Auriole" hair dye.

—A young married lady being applied to for a situation by a servant-girl, she asked: "Why did you leave your last place?" "Why you see, ma'am," replied the girl, "I was too good-looking, and when I opened the door the gentlemen always took me for the missus."

—Mrs. E. W. Hutter, of Philadelphia, has been re-appointed by Governor Geary lady inspector and examiner of the soldiers' orphan schools of Pennsylvania, the duties of which she has discharged with eminent ability and satisfaction the last four years.

The *Evening Mail* says that the girls are going to wear their hair in a coronet of braids on the very top of the head this summer. This may be considered a result of the *upbraiding* to which the pendulous style of coiffure has so long been subjected.

—Judge Dwinelle, of California, has again refused to grant a new trial in the case of Mrs. Fair, and has declined to sign a recommendation to the Supreme Court to grant one, saying it would be inconsistent for him to ask the higher court to do what he would not do himself.

—Five Roman ladies swear that the image of the Holy Virgin in their parish church winked at them one day last month, and since that time they have devoted themselves to perpetual adoration of her. Crowds flock to see her wink again, but no new miracle has been vouchsafed.

—Here is a smart girl. The Louisville *Journal* tells about her: "A young lady of this city about 18 years of age, can lift a tub of clothing from the ground to an elevation of four feet, and have the clothes-line white with the results of the labor of her own little hands."

—There were 670 marriages celebrated during the existence of the Commune in Paris, and the "happy couples" are not yet certain if their unions will be legalized. In the registration of births and deaths these must be accepted *mem. con.* The police, during the last days of the Commune, found eighty-three children who strayed from their homes. No one has yet come forward to claim them.

—Miss Jennie Collins' "Boffin's Bower," which completes its first year of existence on the 25th inst., is to be merged into an institution similar to the Young Men's Christian Union—possibly to be called the "Young Woman's Club"—in which Rev. E. E. Hale, and others of his flock, will become interested, and Jennie will be active in her special work of caring for the working-girls who need a friend.

—In Connecticut "corner loafing," with the use of abusive, indecent or insulting language, whether addressed to any person passing upon any highway, to any other person, or to no person in particular, has been made a statutery offence, punishable by a fine not exceeding seven dollars.

—An Arkansas woman named Emily Sarah Lord is reported to have had nine husbands in ten years. Two died with suspicious suddenness, and three were divorced. What had become of the others is not stated. An exchange says she is misnamed, for evidently she is an Emily Sarah of Satan.

—Dr. Franklin recommends a young man, in the choice of a wife, to select her from a *bunch*, giving as his reason that when there are many daughters they improve each other, and from emulation acquire more accomplishments, and know more, and do more, than a single child spoiled by parental fondness.

—A Philadelphia young lady who appeared at the naval ball, Cape May, on the 4th of July, enjoys the distinction of having a dress made entire of white lace, which was purchased in Brussels, at a cost of about seven thousand dollars. It is kept in an air-tight case, and the sunlight is never allowed to fall upon it.

—The grave of Mrs. Hawthorne, in Kensal Green Cemetery, London, is marked by a stone of pure marble, in simple but perfect taste. On the headstone there is no date of birth or death, nor any eulogium—simply the words, "Sophia, wife of Nathaniel Hawthorne." On the footstone is inscribed: "I am the Resurrection and the Life."

—The Regents of the Iowa State University have appointed two women on their Examining Committee for the ensuing year; Mrs. Ellen A. Rich, in mathematics, and Miss Mary Johnson in the normal department. This is one of the first instances, if not the first, in which women have been appointed to this office.

—Rev. O. B. Frothingham thinks that "the cause of Female Suffrage, a cause that, more than any other, calls for moral considerations, has been so far disgraced by efforts to obtain political recognition, that it is all but ruined in the estimation of many thoughtful people. It is all that the wisest and sincerest of its friends can do to maintain its reputation for dignity. Three or four political managers, three or four political experiments, three or four strokes of political diplomacy have come near fatally enmeshing it in intrigue." It is well to know just what our friends think of our movements, and the criticisms of competent minds are worth a thousand times more than the compliments of the incompetent.

—The recognition which the REVOLUTION is receiving abroad, and too in very out of the way places in the old world, will be perceived by perusing the following translation of a notice clipped from a Hungarian journal of recent date:

"The REVOLUTION is the only American woman's paper which does not aim to overturn social order, but intends merely to mend the situation of women. It is working a peaceful revolution, and from all we gather from its articles, is fighting for the educational, industrial, and political rights of women, with excellent results. Mrs. Laura Curtis Bullard is the editor, and produces a neat and elegant little sheet, full of interesting articles, stories, poems, and correspondence from all parts of the world."

—The Springfield *Republican* says:

"A grass widow at Saratoga Springs has instituted a suit against her husband for marrying her under false pretenses. If the courts allow her to be successful, it will be a precedent for more matrimonial dissolutions than the civilized world has yet seen."

—Here is an amusing instance of what children call "Injun giving": "A prominent and wealthy Chicago gentleman, in order to appear to advantage at the wedding of his niece, last week, presented her with a check for $100 with great ostentation. At the close of the ceremony, however, after the guests had departed, he took the check back and deposited it to his own account."

—The papers of the far West are treating Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony with marked respect. Their course toward the setting sun seems almost a triumphal progress, and friends all along the line vie with each other in showering attentions upon these famous women. Scarcely, if ever, since the line of the Pacific railway was opened, has there been such a fluttering of the dove cotes by eastern celebrities.

—The finest dry-goods store in Vineland, N. J., and an establishment which would compare favorably with first-class stores in city and country, is carried on by two ladies, and in Philadelphia the credit of Leavitt & Sherburne stands among the highest. They set up business eight years ago with a capital of between one and two thousand dollars, and keep a stock now of some twenty to thirty thousand dollars—ladies' goods and fancy articles.

—In a town in Ohio, not long ago, the women went in bands of two and three with their knitting and sewing into the dram-shops of the place, and spent the whole day with their work, talking politely upon various topics. Husbands and friends came in, saw how things looked, and had not the courage to step to the bar and drink. This was kept up for several days, and the result was every shop in the place was closed.

—Mr. Ellis, of Braintree, Mass., found it necessary (or Mrs. Ellis did) to rebuke a domestic, whose delicate feelings were so hurt by the liberty thus taken with them, that when a good opportunity presented itself, the handmaid set fire to the house. Instead of being thankful to her for not poisoning the family or murdering the children in their beds, Mr. Ellis sent for a policeman and had Miss Biddy locked up. Really, this thing we call service is rapidly becoming an incomprehensible matter.

—The Patterson, New Jersey, *Guardian* certainly deserves great credit for the encouragement it has given women compositors. It claims to be the pioneer paper in New Jersey, where women were successfully employed at type setting. The office has paid to one young woman, who was forewoman for many years, over $5,000, and to two sisters nearly $7,000, and at the present time the entire newspaper is the work of young ladies. The "make up" is a young girl, and there is no foreman in the newspaper rooms, another young girl acting in that capacity. The testimony of the editor is, "that girls will generally get ahead in three weeks to where a boy will take six weeks to attain. In an office they are more agreeable, less disposed to go from place to place, and as a general thing, are more reliable than male compositors." We hope to see soon the good example of the *Guardian* largely imitated by our country newspapers.

—It is generally remarked by visitors at Chiselhurst, that the Empress Eugenie dresses with almost studied simplicity when appearing in public. The ex-empress, who once paid Madame Ollivet, the Paris dressmaker, ten thousand francs for a single ball-dress, takes her promenades now in a calico suit which cannot have cost her more than six or eight dollars.

—The Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association held a mass meeting at Framingham Grove, on the 4th of July, which was well attended. Speeches were made by Mrs. Lucy Stone, Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Dr. M. B. Jackson, Abby Kelly Foster, Rev. Jessy H. Jones, William S. Robinson, S. S. Foster, and others. The burden of the remarks was in regard to the recent opinion of the Supreme Court of the State, that women cannot be Justices of the Peace, which was severely criticised and condemned. Mrs. Livermore was also very severe upon the editors of the New York *Tribune*, *Scribner's Magazine*, and *Every Saturday*. Resolutions were passed in relation to the Supreme Court and to the memory of the late Samuel J. May.

—Miss Esther Greatbatch, who has just passed the second (special) examination for women at the University in London, in French and in harmony and counterpoint, also took the second prize at the examination which followed Professor Guthrie's lectures on physics at the London Institute, in February, 1870, and out of seventy-four candidates, the first prize for the examination in physical geography, which followed Professor Huxley's lectures on that subject in 1869. In 1868 Miss Greatbatch passed as a Junior with first-class honors, and gained a prize for mathematics at the Cambridge local examination. In December, 1870, she passed as a Senior with first-class honors, gaining the Mill-Taylor scholarship and a prize for political economy. Miss Greatbatch did not take up the Mill-Taylor scholarship, which can only be held at Cambridge. She is a pupil of the North London Collegiate School for Girls, where she has received her whole education.

—Connecticut, it appears, has discovered a Lucretia Borgia in the person of Mrs. Lydia Sherman, who was arrested at New Brunswick, N. J., Friday, by officers from Connecticut, who charge her with having poisoned three husbands, and two step children the offspring of her last husband by a former marriage. The police of New Brunswick have had the woman under surveillance for two or three weeks awaiting the collection of sufficient evidence to warrant her arrest and enable the officers to secure a requisition from Gov. Jewell. Her last husband was M. H. Sherman, of Derby, Conn. He was a widower with two children, one six years and the other fifteen. Within nine months these three died, all under the same circumstances, and poison was found in the stomach of all three. The officers state that they are able to fix upon the alleged murderess the purchase of poison similar to that of which traces were found, and that there is no doubt that the woman is guilty of one of the most startling crimes ever committed in this part of the country. On being charged with the crime she manifested surprise which was either real or well assumed. She gave no appearance of guilt, and beyond simple surprise and an assertion of her innocence, did not seem to be at all affected. She was taken to New Haven.

## Our Mail Bag.

### WHY THEY SHOULD VOTE.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 29, 1871.

*To the Editor of the Revolution:*

Woman suffrage, it must be admitted, has already engaged in its behalf the most eminent ability of our times. Among its advocates are John Stuart Mill, the most profound philosopher of the age; Henry Ward Beecher, the prince of the American pulpit; Henry Wilson, a senator and statesman of national reputation; Bishop Simpson, Gilbert Haven, and a host of others of acknowledged preeminence in divinity, statesmanship and law.

Now we maintain that if those women who are demanding suffrage are to be refused a right so ably advocated, reasons, based not upon ridicule but upon principles, the results of a patient investigation, should be given for such refusal.

On what principle of justice, we ask, do we deprive intelligent women of the electoral franchise, when we annually place upon the national checklists thousands who can neither read nor write their names? On what principle of justice do we debar from suffrage those intelligent women of our country who are demanding it at our hands, when we confer that right immediately upon the foreign immigrant who comes to our shores, hostile to our religion, and in total ignorance of our language, our institutions, and our laws?

Again, we ask, on what principle of justice do we oblige these same women to be obedient to laws which they have had no voice in enacting? To be subject to rulers in whose election they have been denied the participation they demand? On what principle of justice do we compel these same women to pay taxes which they have had no voice in levying? Shall we advocate taxation without representation while the record remains in our national history that it was the violation of this immortal principle that forced our fathers to face the dangers and fight the battles of the Revolution?

And again, we ask, on what principle of justice do we pay men one hundred dollars per month for teaching when we pay women but fifty for teaching the same schools and giving quite as satisfactory instruction?

There is but one answer to the question. Here is manifest injustice for which there is no excuse. More than three-fourths of the teachers of our country are women, and competent teachers too. What! competent to teach those who are to become our voters and not competent to vote themselves? By what style of reasoning is it attempted to reconcile so flagrant an inconsistency as this?

It is often argued that women are unfit to perform the arduous labors of seamen and soldiers, and hence ought not to vote. For the sake of the argument we will grant that all who are unfit for seamen and soldiers ought not to vote. Only one in seven of our citizens is found able to perform these duties. Hence, it follows from the argument that six out of every seven are unfit, and with women should be debarred from suffrage. The argument proves six times too much, and leads to the unfortunate conclusion that the highest qualification of the voter is muscle rather than mind. And, we may further observe that a practical application of this test would transform our boasted republic into an aristocracy worse than that which our fathers fought to overthrow.

It has been argued that it will be *useless* for women to vote because in nine cases out of ten they will vote exactly as their husbands or fathers do. The same argument, if sound, proves also that it is useless for our young men to have the right of suffrage, because, arriving at twenty-one, it is observed that they, in nine cases out of ten vote exactly as their fathers do.

I have even heard the argument advanced that the women, if allowed the ballot, would make personal appearance the test, and vote only for handsome candidates—a consumation devoutly to be wished if even by this means the ranks of our politicians might be decimated.

But, say our opponents, the women do not want to vote. Now we should really like to know through what official channel such intelligence can possibly have reached them in opposition to floods of petitions which have poured into every legislature in our land, and signed by the enormous number of one hundred and ten thousand petitioners, and that too, be it also remembered, while the discussion of this question is as yet in its infancy?

It is a great historic truth that nations only have been elevated as they have raised women to an equality with men. If two thousand years ago we see women as slaves and the mothers of a race of slaves, and if to-day we see them enjoying a social equality with men, and the nations through their elevation themselves correspondingly advanced, what progress may we not reasonably expect when the next generation shall have made them man's political equal by conferring on them the rights and blessings of the electoral franchise? The grand ideal of a perfect republic will then, and not till then, be reached, and the world presented with a principle unparalleled in the annals of our race, not that all men, but that all created in God's image are free and equal. Endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights' among which are life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness, and a participation in the government they serve.

Search ecclesiastical history, and you will find no worthier names than those of women. There has been no great reform to which they have not given their united sympathy and aid. Two-thirds of the Christians of our land are women. Then give them the ballot and they will wield a moral, combined with a political influence that will not only eradicate intemperance and its kindred vices from our land, but will control and purify the political morals of the age. Will it be urged that women will be contaminated by political associations and lose those winning charms that make a happy home? Universal experience attests that the most uncultivated men endergo wonderful changes in manners when brought into the refining presence of women. Then put the ballot into the hands of women and they will exert a marvelous influence over thousands of our citizens who are now unreached by the sermons of the pulpit or the statutes of the State.

Search political history for leaders and rulers and you will find the names of women upon its proudest pages. Even in the darkness of Druidical times appears Boadicea, who in behalf of injured justice has left an example of undaunted and unshrinking courage unparalleled in the annals of the brave. There is Joan of Arc, the heroic maid of Orleans, who contending for her nation's honor, has left a fame as lasting as the history of France. Is there a prouder name in English history than that of good Queen Bess? Was not the reign of Ann the Augustan age of English literature? An age that produced that unrivalled list of illustrious names Locke, Newton, Pope, Swift, Tillotson, Addison and Bolinbroke. Though Virgil may have written *Varium et mutabile semper femina*, he has well declared that no great undertaking has been accomplished without the aid of women. *Dux femina facti*—a woman was leader of the enterprise. And unlike men, to their honor be it said, that whenever they have been permitted they have never disgraced but have added dignity to the councils of the State. It was not the reign of the conquering William, of the cowardly and besotted John, of the profligate Henry, the heartless Charles, the ambitious Cromwell, or of a selfish George, but, extending political and religious freedom to the subjects of her realm, it is that of Queen Victoria which is termed "the reign of peace and progress."

We pass unnoticed the merits of a long list of worthy women—those lights of early days—Zenobia, Lucretia, Virginia, Tullia and Paula, and that star of modern times, the mother of our own beloved Washington—names that deserve to be engraved on monuments of gold. For why should we enlarge? There is but one conclusion. The right of suffrage not only ought but it will be conferred on women. It may not be in a year, perhaps not in a decade. Great principles, like distant stars, oftimes demand the silent lapse of years in the transmission of their light, but the destination of of that light is as certain as its advance is irresistible.

FISHER AMES.

### ALMOST A CONVERT.

NORWICH, June 17, 1871.

*To the Editor of The Revolution:*

Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian! I have been reading your enterprising paper, and am obliged to concede, however reluctantly, that you have ably sustained your position on female suffrage. I am not among those who doubt that woman has wrongs, and gross wrongs, that should be righted; I do not doubt her natural right to a voice in the affairs of state; I am aware that government by men has given them many unjust advantages, has shut out women from her rewards for excellence, deprived her of her means of subsistence, her protection, and many of the liberties for which governments are established.

These wrongs I would see righted, although it does revolutionize society; but I was slow to learn that the ballot is not too radical in its effects, and hoped that some milder means might be more expedient, if less effective. I have hoped in vain for some of our able political economists to give you a fair opposition, and advance some more expedient measure to remedy women's wrongs, and vindicate the nation's honor.

Now I am interested in having woman ob-

tain her rights. I have sisters that are deprived of their just dues. What I wish is that they could enjoy the same reward for their efforts that I do. If it is a wrong policy to give them the ballot, I am interested in seeing it opposed and defeated.

Perhaps I should have taken up the protest, but, like Moses, I am slow of speech; further, I am free to own that I could not answer what the suffragists have already advanced, and we have too many poor souls to clamor against it. What we want is some one to study the conflicting claims, and speak with their understanding.

Why don't Mr. Greeley take up this issue, or has he resolved to let in the coming woman? I think I foresee the time coming when she must be either opposed or accepted, for she is making deep inroads on popular ideas, and gaining ground that is not contested.

Respectfully yours A. W.

## THE ANTAGONISMS OF SOCIETY.

San Diego, South California.

*To the Editor of The Revolution:*

Do you or your readers think, with the writer, that we are upon the eve of an era of revolution, caused by the antagonisms of society that must be harmonized?

Whether these revolutions are to be sanguinary or peaceful depends upon just such persistent, outspoken advocates of even-handed justice as yourself.

Allow one who has sought for thirty years, in an humble way, to bring forward and compel the acknowledgment of similar principles, and who has sacrificed a lifetime in thankless endeavors to live and persuade others to live the golden rule, instead of the rule of gold—the cent-per-cent law—that is, looking toward enslaving the world, to say a word through your columns.

When we reflect how directly the learned professions are joined with the worshippers of the golden calf in their deadly antagonism to the great people at large, we cannot avoid the conviction that revolution in some shape is a vital necessity; and no influence will be more effectual in making that revolution a peaceful one than giving woman a voice in the government.

If a day of millenium is to be ever realized, woman by her vote can exert, and by her nature must do so, the most potent influence in making the antagonisms of society harmless. To be clearly understood, we will say that those elements that now cause the most dissatisfaction are the tendencies to monopoly by the few, consequently impoverishing the many; an equality not merely nominal must be arrived at! And it remains for woman to create harmony and acquiesence in the equalizing arrangement, otherwise so sanguinary a revolution as to which our last little "unpleasantness" was but a drop in the bucket, must be the result ere long.

F. M. Shaw.

## FOES IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

*To the Editor of the Revolution:*

It is a bitter and melancholy fact, that the very strongest opponents of woman suffrage are at present to be found among *women themselves*. And it is by no means certain that this class is not, by far, the larger number, in proportion, than is to be found among men. In many cases, no doubt, this opposition of women arises mainly out of the circumstances in which they are placed, and in consequence of the influences by which they are surrounded—such as the hostility of fathers, husbands, brothers, or friends, to the suffrage movement—and from the lack of careful personal investigation of the subject.

But there is yet another phase of this opposition apparent, and which goes far to lessen the weight of influence of some husbands in favor of woman suffrage. Their wives, whether intelligently and advisedly or not, have set themselves against woman's suffrage, and they can scarcely tolerate the discussion of the subject in their *families* even, or allow their husbands to continue their subscriptions to The Revolution, or to read it in their hearing or out of it. Ladies, who are prominent in this movement, what shall be done in cases like this?

Writing.

## THE STRONG WOMAN.

PART OF AN ESSAY READ AT THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BELVIDERE SEMINARY.

BY EVA DRESSER STEVENS.

The employments open to a poor woman are frightfully few. If educated, she may teach, if uneducated, she may stitch and give the world a practical illustration of Hood's mournful "song of the shirt," and stitch, stitch, stitch.

In the public schools, even in our Western cities, there are twenty applicants for every vacancy, only one can be successful, and meantime, what becomes of the other nineteen?

In the department of needle-work the overcrowding is so great that wages are sometimes forced down to a dime a day. Surely the world is out of joint somewhere.

Some well-disposed individual suggests giving to woman all the lighter kinds of manual labor, such as type-setting, clerking, book-keeping, telegraphing, copying, etc.

And this is well. "But," says a good-natured merchant, "I once hired a lot of girls to wait on customers in my store, but found I had to hire an extra man to wait on the girls."

Says the publisher, "I tried the experiment of women type-setters, but had to give it up, my ladies were either sick, or off visiting, or at home on account of bad weather two-thirds of the time; not one woman in five hundred is steady enough and healthy enough to work at type-setting."

So spite of these well-meant efforts, the world and the women are nearly as much out of joint as ever.

The remedy is partly to be secured in giving more varied employment to girls; but that will never, of itself, remove the evil while the *physical* training of the sex is so sadly neglected. Thin boots, tight waists, late suppers, and morbid excitements have been drummed and thrummed into our heads till one would sooner read a last year's almanac than anything more on these themes.

Physical strength is a glorious thing, and we are mocking at God for one of his noblest gifts when we despise it.

The woman who can hold a twenty-pound weight on the palm of her hand with her arm straight out from her body, or she who can row a boat, or swim swiftly or gracefully, or, better still, can do the kitchen work of a whole household, is more to be envied than Helen of Troy.

It is better to be able to walk ten miles without fatigue, than to speak ten languages.

A soul is of no account in this world without a body.

The acquiring of all the physical strength in her power is as much a woman's duty as a man's, and it is simply idiotic for her to talk of coping with man in even the lightest employments until she attends to this duty. Until she can walk a mile or so in stormy weather, as in fair, let her not ask for the "lighter kinds of manual labor," it is *nonsense*. Physical perfection is indeed a glorious gift; but strength and beauty must exist together.

A beautiful arm is lovely; but when a beautiful arm is also a strong arm it is glorious.

A beautiful woman is one of the loveliest works of God; but when her soul's casket is full of elastic life and power, in its every fiber, then she is magnificent.

There can be no true physical beauty without strength.

There must be a good body outside to take care of the noble soul within.

The struggle for animal life is a battle with material forces alone, and sickly women will *never* be a match against healthy men.

Take an average city girl with her weak, white hands, her colds, her headaches, her nervousness, her everlasting tendency to "burst into tears" at any moment—and what does she amount to, even with a wealthy "pa?"

What, then, will become of this helpless "potato sprout," when turned out to compete with an active, muscular boy?

Poor, little potato sprout! Who would be free must first be strong. Oh! if the mothers of feeble girls would only allow them to become healthy instead of making them proper, how much more good might they do in the world.

We find in perusing the early history of the Beecher family that their father encouraged both his sons and daughters to romp, and it is a satisfaction to read that "little Harriet" was the biggest romp of them all; one would not mind having a few more Harriets, even though they were every one romps.

All human power and excellence depends upon the application of that golden saying, "A sound mind in a sound body;" and if women desire to be a strong force in the world, let them take the first step to that end by obtaining more bodily force.

## CHARLOTTE V. HUTCHINGS.

It is rare that one has the opportunity of being the first to do a creditable thing. The world has grown so mature that "there is nothing new under the sun"—almost. However, the lady whose name heads this article, is the first in this country to wield the baton as a conductor of music. For the past two years she has been conducting, part of the time for the Madrigal Society and for most of it at the Normal College where she has a chorus of 1100 young ladies. Besides this gift she is still better known as a vocalist of marked dramatic power, while the few compositions which she has given to the public show considerable merit.

# The Revolution.

LAURA CURTIS BULLARD, EDITOR.

*All Persons are invited to send to this journal, from all parts of the world, facts, communications, resolutions, criticisms, reports, and items concerning woman's education, employments, wages, disabilities, enfranchisement, and general warfare. Communications should be accompanied by the names of the writers, not always for publication, but as a guarantee of authenticity. The editor is not responsible for the opinions of contributors, and invites a wide freedom and diversity of speech. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned except when accompanied by the requisite postage stamps. All letters should be addressed to The Revolution Association, Box 3083, New York City. Office (where the office-editor may be found daily), No. 11 Fulton street, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.*

NEW YORK, JULY 13, 1871.



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## MRS. ERNESTINE L. ROSE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 18th.

The Woman's Rights movement is not a popular one in America—but it was even more unpopular some years ago. The time is not so very far back in the past, when the announcement of a woman's rights convention was the signal for the coming together of rough men and noisy boys, who half in sport and half in earnest, interrupted the speakers by kisses, ironical comments, and various other methods of showing their disapproval of and contempt for the new doctrine and its advocates. Now, the conventions just held in New York have been attended by large and respectful audiences, and the sneers and the jeers which the roughs have ceased to furnish, have been supplied only by the editors and reporters of the newspapers.

But every new thing under the sun has to run a similar gauntlet before it reaches success. The history of every reform discloses a similar experience. The advocates of woman's rights are too well informed and too philosophical to quarrel with a necessary phase of human development, or to ask exemption for their own special reform from this general law.

As children invariably resent correction, so society invariably resents any attempt to improve it, whether religious, social, or political.

To be a reformer is, therefore, to be unpopular, and the men or women who strive to change the condition of their generation for the better, who would thrust upon their fellows any nauseous dose of improvement, may expect all sorts of opposition from their refractory patients.

This, Mrs. Rose expected, and this she found when she devoted herself, in her youth, to the emancipation of the human race from every form of slavery.

A native Poland, her love of liberty and hatred of oppression were a part of her birthright. It was not strange, therefore, that on her removal to America, she was found among the most active workers in the anti-slavery cause, nor that she was one of the earliest leaders in the woman's rights movement—in its most unpopular stage.

For free thought, free speech, and free action she has been and is still an indefatigable advocate. She loves the truth, for that alone she believes, with the inspired writer, "shall set men free."

Her enthusiastic labors have outrun her strength, and more than a year since Mrs. Rose was forced to try a complete change of air, by the advice of her physicians. She came abroad, therefore, both for change and rest.

The quietest places were those she sought, and accompanied by her husband, her most sympathetic friend and most ardent admirer among her hosts of friends and admirers, she went to Bath, in England, for a few weeks of rest.

Walking out one day with Mr. Rose, they saw placards posted about the streets announcing the fact that a meeting for the nomination of lady members of the School Board, was to be held that evening. Such a meeting was too great a temptation for Mrs. Rose to resist; so the appointed hour found her among the audience. Although the meeting was to nominate lady candidates, no ladies were to be seen on the platform. All things went on regularly and smoothly enough till, at the close of a speech in favor of women candidates for office on the School Board, a paper was sent up to the chairman by a lady in the house. This paper proved to be the famous letter written by Miss Burdett Coutts, protesting against the holding of any public office by women, or their entrance into political life. The chairman, a liberal Unitarian clergyman, read it reluctantly, and the effect he evidently dreaded was at once perceptible on the meeting. Many people present applauded the letter vociferously, and those who kept silence were unmistakeably influenced, chilled and dampened by this woman's opinion of the unfitness of her sex for politics, and the dreadful effects to be apprehended from their entrance on public life. At this juncture, the chairman in a feeble and hesitating voice, asked if any gentleman or lady present had any word to say as to Miss Coutts' letter. Whereupon Mrs. Rose, from her seat in the back part of the hall, expressed a wish to be heard. Her request was followed by loud applause, and a ready acquiescence from the chair.

On ascending the platform, Mrs. Rose said:

"Ladies and gentlemen—I ought to apologise for the liberty I have taken in appealing to the chair to allow me to make a few remarks, but I have all my life-time been interested in the education of all parties, particularly in the education of my own sex. (Applause.) Had I not heard just read that little paragraph coming from a lady who presumes to oppose the nomination of ladies on the School Board, I should not have ventured to ask permission to say anything, first, because there are enough present to say all that had need be said on the subject; and, secondly, as I am here only for my health, I am hardly strong enough to be heard or to say what I ought to say on this all-important and interesting question; but if I ever had been in doubt that the world moves, that doubt has been removed by what I have heard to-day. Yes; the world moves. Woman is actually beginning to be considered as a human being—(hear, hear)—as a human being who has influences beyond the boudoir, the ball-room, and the theatre, for those, until very recently, have been the only places assigned to her except the kitchen and the cradle. (Applause and laughter.) Now, in all these places it is very desirable that the influence of woman for good should be felt, particularly so in the kitchen and at the cradle; but woman can have influences beyond all these. Indeed, I should like to ask the question, if I thought it possible to receive an answer—where is it, as far as the welfare of society is concerned, that woman cannot have an influence for better or for worse, and above all things where the education of the young is concerned? (Applause.) Why, woman, in her capacity as nurse and as mother, is the educator of society. She lays the first fundamental principles in the mind of the child which are hardly ever eradicated; and yet men, and sometimes women—I mean unthinking women—(and Miss Burdett Coutts, with all respect to her)—(hear, hear)—have never been capable of diving down to the very utmost roots of this great and important question, that of having women on the School Boards, and, indeed, on every committee formed for the training of human beings—men and women. (Applause.) I have come to the continent of Europe from beyond, as it is sometimes termed, 'the great pond'—from the other side of the Atlantic. I am a resident, if not a native (which I presume by my foreign accent you may probably discover) of the United States of America. (Applause.) Well, now, the son always learns a great deal from the parent, but sometimes it is just possible that the parent may learn something of the child. We, over there, have all the advantages which the parent can give to a child, but we have also the advantage of being younger, though we are growing old now. Being younger, we have more energy, and at times, I am happy to say, that energy has shown itself among my sex as much as among the other. There it is almost a settled fact that woman is a human being; that she has a mind, and that that mind requires cultivation; that she has wants and needs, which wants and needs require assistance. Hence, we are over there—don't be frightened at the name—a 'woman's rights' people—(applause)—and if ever that should stare you clearly in the face in this country, remember that 'woman's rights' simply means 'human rights,' and that no woman, earnest enough to claim those rights, would for one moment have them based upon the wrongs of any human being. When we claim the right of woman to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, we claim that she shall be able to bring up our children, to lead our youth, to assist our manhood, and to aid the great family of man to become healthy, intelligent, and happy members of society. (Applause.) I thank you, my friends, for the privilege you have given me to address you, and will not further abuse it." (The lady retired from the platform amidst enthusiastic applause.)

The chairman then, in behalf of the meeting thanked Mrs. Rose for the great assistance she had rendered them. He was sure that all who heard her must have felt deeply the truth of her remarks.

At the close of the meeting, which was a most enthusiastic one and which did not adjourn before nominating Miss Ashworth, a niece of John and Jacob Bright, and Miss Shum as candidates for members of the School Board, the chairman and several others asked Mrs. Rose to meet a committee and the lady candidates the next day, to consult on the best methods for securing their election.

Rather reluctantly, for Mrs. Rose is one of the most sensitive and retiring of women, she went, at the urgent solicitation of her husband, who is heart and soul with his wife in all her liberal ideas.

Mrs. Rose found the ladies quite unprepared with any plan for future action. To her query of "What do you propose to do to secure your election?" they had no answer. She suggested that they should call a public meeting and present to their constituents their views on the subject of education, and their reasons for desiring a place on the School Board. "If you cannot speak extempore," she continued, "write and read a brief statement of this sort."

The gentlemen upon the committee at once agreed with Mrs. Rose that this was the best and proper course, but the lady candidates demurred. They disliked the publicity of such a course. "Then," replied Mrs. Rose, "you should not accept a nomination; having done so, you owe it to your constituents to state your views and your reasons for wishing the position. No public work can be done in a private way."

To this common-sense proposition the gentlemen assented, and the ladies no longer objected. A meeting was called for the following Thursday evening, at which Miss Ashworth was announced as intending to give a brief statement of her position, and Mrs. Rose was to speak. The crowd that came together on that evening showed the interest of the people of Bath on the woman question. Miss Shum was present, but did not speak. Miss Ashworth read a short address to the electors, and Mrs. Rose gave one of her stirring and eloquent addresses, which roused the meeting to a pitch of enthusiasm quite unusual for a decorous English audience. On the following Tuesday, the ladies were triumphantly elected to the School Board.

Not only the people, but the press of Bath were loud in their praises of Mrs. Rose; her dignified and ladylike manner as well as her eloquence, were the theme of no stinted commendation—she charmed if she did not convince all her auditors.

The result was, that urgent requests to speak in other places showered upon Mrs. Rose. But in the feeble state of her health she could accept but few of these many pressing invitations. She did, however, speak in Bath and Bristol on several occasions, and has recently spoken in London. First, at the woman's conference lately held here, and again one Sunday morning, not long since, in the church of Rev. Moncure D. Conway.

Her crowded audiences in London were as much charmed and delighted by her wit and eloquence, as her audiences are everywhere else; and she has been urged to address several other public meetings. She is about to leave England for Germany and Switzerland, and declines all these invitations, as she is not yet in sufficiently firm health to venture on doing much public work at present. She intends to remain abroad a year longer, when she will return to her American home.

We hope she will find at that time, as some enthusiastic souls predict, woman suffrage an accomplished fact in the United States. But even should this act of justice be done, there will still remain some wrongs in society to be righted, and while this is the case, Mrs. Rose will not be contented to be an idler in the field where she has toiled so long and so faithfully.

## LETTER OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE TO NEW NOMINEES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1871.

COMMITTEE.

Pres., Mrs. ISABELLA B. HOOKER, Hartford, Conn.
Sec., Mrs. JOSEPHINE S. GRIFFING, Washington, D. C.
Treas., Mrs. MARY B. BOWEN, " " "
Mrs. RUTH CARR DENISON, " " "
Mrs. PAULINA W. DAVIS, Providence, R. I.
Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Rochester, N. Y.

DEAR FRIENDS:—Owing to protracted ill-health on the part of the chairman and secretary of the original committee whose duty it was to notify you of your appointment on the New National Committee, no official letter has been sent you. We trust you will pardon the delay, and accept this notice in THE REVOLUTION as due notification, and communicate directly with the secretary at Washington, concerning your acceptance of the office.

The duties of the position will be light, at present, and will consist chiefly in a correspondence with the original committee (who will, after January next, be known as a Sub-Committee) concerning the interests of woman suffrage in your several States, and in personal efforts to secure signers to the "Declaration and Pledge" and money for the printing fund, according to the enclosed "Appeal."

We send you a list of the names of the whole New National Committee as nominated by the convention held in New York in May last, and completed by the old committee after mature deliberation and consultation according to the advice of the convention.

It will be seen that a few States are yet unrepresented. If any member of the committee can send us a reliable name from either of the following States she will confer a great favor: Delaware, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas.

In behalf of the N. W. S. and Ed. Com.,
Isabella B. Hooker, *Chairman*,
Josephine S. Griffing, *Secretary*.

President—Mrs. E. Cady Stanton, New Jersey.
Mrs. Harriet W. Sewall and Mrs. Angelina Grimke Weld, Massachusetts.
Hon. Mrs. Jacob Ela and Mrs. Armenia White, New Hampshire.
Hon. Mrs. C. W. Willard, Vermont.
Miss Eva M. Wilder, Maine.
Rev. Olympia Browne, Connecticut.
Mrs. L. C. Bullard, New York.
" Celia Burleigh, New York.
" Martha C. Wright, New York.
" Matilda Joslin Gage, New York.
Victoria C. Woodhull, New York.
Mrs. Lucretia Mott and Miss Sarah Pugh, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Maria Mott Davis and Miss Mary S. Brown, Pennsylvania.
Mrs Washington Bladus, Pennsylvania.
" Judge Underwood, Virginia.
" Anna W. Bodeka, Virginia.
" Victor Barringer, North Carolina.
" Francis Pillsbury, South Carolina.
" Mary Spalding, Georgia.
" Judge Miner, Missouri.
Hon. Mrs. Samuel M. Arnell, Tennessee.
Mrs. Adelia Hazlitt, Michigan.
" Nannette B. Gardiner, Michigan.
" Catharine F. Stebbins, Michigan.
" Dr. Little and Mrs. Mary L. Gilbert, Ohio
President of Yellow Springs Woman Suffrage Association, Ohio.
Mrs. C. Dundore, Maryland.
Hon. Mrs. G. W. Julian and Mrs. Dr. Thomas, Indiana.
Mrs. Robert Dale Owen and Mrs. Amanda Way, Indiana.
Mrs. Lamora Morse, Indiana.
" Jane Graham Jones and Mrs. C. V. Waite, Illinois.
Mrs. Harriet Brooks, Illinois.
Miss Lillie Peckham and Hon. E. N. Harris, Wisconsin.
Hon. Mrs. S. Burger Stearns, Minnesota.
Mrs. Amelia Bloomer and Mrs. Annie E. Savery, Iowa.
Mrs. Governor Butler, Nebraska.
" C. J. H. Nichols, Kansas.
Hon. Mrs. Aaron A. Sargent, California.
Mrs. Laura De Force Gordon, California.
" Charlotte J. Godbee, Utah.
" M. J. Arnold and Mrs. Mary Post, Wyoming.
" Governor McCook, Colerado.
" " Ashley, Montana.
" Catharine Yale, New York.

## SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

We frequently have applications for tracts and documents on woman suffrage, and for the benefit of all such as are seeking to know the truth as it is in our new gospel, herewith print a complete list of the documents which can be obtained by applying to Mrs. Josephine S. Griffing, 213 Capitol street, Washington, D. C.:

1. Report of Special Committee of Connecticut Legislature on Woman Suffrage.
2. Legal Disabilities of Married Women.
3. Report of Annual Meeting of Committee Woman Suffrage Association.
4. Argument on Elective Franchise under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution; by Hon. A. G. Riddle.
5. History of National Woman's Rights Movement for Twenty Years; by Mrs. P. W. Davis.
6. Restricted Suffrage; by Isabella Beecher Hooker.
7. An Appeal to the Women of the United States; by the National Woman Suffrage Committee.
8. Minority and Majority Reports of Judiciary Committee on the Woodhull Memorial.

Also, Blank Petitions to Congress for Suffrage.

—The Record of Progress, *Old and New*, for July, contains statements of work and characteristic details of some of the leading colleges and universities in the United States. From these we select the following, in regard to St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., an institution anxious to test the problem of the co-education of the sexes: Among its forty-five students the number of young women as compared to men is nearly as three to five. The writer of the report, Mr. Richmond Fish, says: "Thus far the system has worked admirably. The young ladies are regarded as a wholesome and regulative influence, while their average proficiency in all studies, is quite as high as that of the young men." Further on he says: "The powers of endurance of the young women, during a long term of severe intellectual discipline, are quite equal to their brother classmates." Of the three usual college courses, the classical, the scientific, and the combined course, he states "as a fact worthy of note, that up to the present time, with only one exception, the young women have entered the scientific or combined course. One is now pursuing the classical." This he accounts for in part from the want of public sentiment and motives to a professional career that young men enjoy. Three women students have prepared for the ministry from the theological department, and here and there other instances arise, as the learned professions begin to admit women to their ranks.

## METHODS.

The practical aspects of a great reform deserve more attention than they are apt to receive. Reformers, as a class, are supremely interested in ideas. They see evils that ought to be abolished, and ideals that ought to be realized. They think of the ends they have in view, and which they have looked at so steadily and intensely that all intervening objects have dropped out of sight, or have been dwarfed into insignificance. They are impatient of those slow-sighted people who have no clear perception of principles that are so plain to them, but who see, instead of these, a thicket of obstacles and difficulties that seem insuperable; and while one class looks upon the other as deluded visionaries, the other class regards the first as blind.

The world is divided into two great schools—the party of principles and the party of policy—and neither takes sufficient counsel of the other for its own advantage, to say nothing of the public good. Every reform has suffered incalculably from the almost chronic unwillingness of its advocates to take advice of men of affairs. Ends are the supreme things to which all agencies and efforts should bend; but there is a best way of bending efforts, directing steps, using apparatus. The goal is the great thing, but in order to reach it there must be something better done than shouting about it, and jumping up and down. It is not enough for us to have a grand ideal, we must study and apply the philosophy of methods, or our ideality will never be anything but a dream.

This is a point which the friends of woman's enfranchisement particularly need to consider at the present time. All agree as the object to be sought. There is no difference as to the end desired. But just in proportion to the desirability and grandeur of the object, is the importance of working for it by wise methods and effective instrumentalities. There is no use in our trying to drive the thick end of the wedge into the log. We shall never coax the water to flow up hill, nor make the enginery of society move on our special line until we have generated the necessary motive power. The stars will not draw our wagon until it is hitched to them.

It is not our design to criticise the course of the friends of the woman movement in former years, nor to lay down a programme of practical operations for the future. We merely desire to call special attention to this subject of methods, and ask every friend of woman's enfranchisement to consider it well. In two or three particulars we may be pardoned for offering suggestions.

The importance of union—a complete and hearty co-operation of all true friends of our cause on a practical basis—is so evident that it hardly needs mention. Beyond all question, the divisions in our own ranks have done more to weaken the force of our appeals and hinder the progress of our cause than anything else. Men point to these dissensions and discords as proof of our incapacity, if not of our perversity. The interest and energy which should be spent in carrying forward the cause is worse than wasted in party maneuvering and personal antipathy. The first thing wanted for the success of our cause, is a grand rally of all its friends and advocates around the great practical issue of the hour. Such a union would create new enthusiasm in our ranks, and increase the volume and moral force of our influence upon the public fifty fold.

Then, it is of the greatest importance to remember that we have an indifferent, if not a hostile public to convert to our views and aims; and our business is not to criticise, ridicule, and denounce that public for not thinking as we do, but to convince their reason and win their hearts by our arguments and appeals. Satire and sarcasm are mighty weapons when skillfully used, but in nine cases out of ten they wound those who use them more than those they are used against. All coarseness, bitterness, and blackguardism, tell against the cause by shocking the taste of the cultivated, and confirming the prejudices of those moderately opposed. Every eccentricity, that attaches itself like a burr to our platform, is so much dead weight for it to support, if not a stinging-nettle, keeping away those who would otherwise join us. Every one who has the welfare of the movement at heart should see to it that the cause is not hindered by personal offensiveness or injudicious advocacy.

If there ever was a movement under heaven that could afford to stand on its merits, and demand support by its intrinsic worth and grandeur, it is this of woman's emancipation. Meaner movements may be carried forward by meaner methods, but a cause like this is damaged by maneuvering, and soiled by the touch of unclean hands. Its success depends far more upon the quality than upon the amount of advocacy it receives. The world will not be won to our side by vociferations, but by those sweet voices which carry persuasion in their music, and wreath resistless argument in the grace that charms and the pathos that melts.

## THE WOMEN JUSTICES.

The Judges of the Massachusetts Supreme Court have decided that, according to the Constitution of that State, a woman cannot be appointed to the office of Justice of the Peace, and that if formally appointed and commissioned, she would have no constitutional or legal authority to exercise any of the functions appertaining to that office.

We do not regret the decision, though we exceedingly regret the fact it officially promulgates. If the woman Justice is not in the Constitution, so much the worse for that antique instrument; but it is not for the interest of our cause to have a woman read into clauses, or interpolated into statutes and constitutions when she has no legal right to be. No true woman would ever intrigue for a hand, or ever accept a hand that did not hold a heart in its throbbing palm; and no true friend of women's enfranchisement will consent to steal into offices through the chinks and crannies of rickety constitutions, or to rest their claims to citizenship and its rights upon words written in invisible ink. We want the ballot, and all that goes with that symbol of citizenship and equality; but we will never stoop to pick it out of the pockets of the other sex by arts and artifices that would rob the stolen thing of all significance and value, and bring women into disgrace.

We want our rights, and we have too much self-respect, too much confidence in our cause and faith in justice to take them by force or by stealth; and, moreover, we have so much respect for, and confidence in the manhood of men, that we want them to freely give what it is a disgrace to withhold, and what they will honor themselves by voluntarily offering to the women of America.

We do not quite sympathize with those who severely censure the Massachusetts Judges for pronouncing this opinion. If the Constitution affords no authority for giving a particular office to women, and they cannot legally exercise its functions, certainly the legally constituted custodions and interpreters of that instrument did their duty by saying so, and before more women were appointed. The cause of woman's enfranchisement loses nothing by the official statement of a legal fact. If woman is not in the Massachusetts Constitution, she must be put there, and put there, too, by the full knowledge and active aid of men. A great moral movement like ours cannot be advanced by the strategy of stock-gamblers, nor by any cunning legal *coup d'etat*. We must depend for success entirely upon the sustaining power of an aroused and educated public sentiment; and we insist that our work is not to mouse through musty legal documents to discover some technical loophole through which we can crawl into politics; the insinuation is an insult. Our true business is to educate a public sentiment that will freely give all we can justly ask, and sustain us in the exercise of every right by its omnipresent force. **

## "SEX IN POLITICS."

The bombshell which the *Nation* sent into our camp on this subject has been ably answered by the *Springfield Republican*. The following extract contains the gist of the argument, and appears to us incontrovertible:

"Then, as to the effect of the success of the woman's movement upon the exactions and influence of the sexual passion and the prevalence of the social evil. Many of the most intelligent opponents, as many of the hesitating friends of the movement, predict or fear sad consequences here. They argue that, as the sexual passion is the great passion of humanity, the more we bring woman into the active life and conflicts of society and government, the more temptation and the more opportunity we create for the employment of that passion as the engine of power. "Put women into Congress," they say, "and into the lobby, seeking eagerly to win votes and effect legislation, and will not they offer the bribe of their bodies for the success of their political desires?" This is a serious question, even a solemn one. But we see no reason for giving it an affirmative answer. We can feel no alarm in the matter. There possibly might be instances of the degradation suggested, in the struggles and temptations of public life, but the emancipation and independence of woman clearly furnish more new guarantees for her virtue, and for the virtue of society, than they can offer temptations against it. The sexual passion, aggressive in man, is dormant in woman. Its riot has always been in proportion to man's supremacy or advantage over woman. So long as woman is the mere slave, so long as man held or holds a mere brute power over her; so long as she is in any way, peculiarly dependent upon him, so long she must come to him to beg her bread, to flatter her vanities, to feed her weaknesses for dress or indulgences of any kind; and just to the extent of such dependence, man will dictate the sway of sexual passion and the degree of its indulgence.

"To endow woman with larger personal liberty and larger personal responsibility, giving her the same opportunities that man has for earning her own living, educating her through responsibility and opportunity to higher desires than those of dress and other petty self-indulgences; removing from her the terrible temptations of idleness and *ennui*, giving her employment for her hands and interests for her heart; all this removes from her many of the motives, many of

the necessities for yielding to the aggressive sexuality of man. The protection and guarantee thus furnished for feminine virtue, surely spread wider and rise higher than the new temptation against it that the successful woman's movement would create. The observation of every man and woman, and the experience of all history, the instincts of all human nature, prove clearly enough that the more independent and the more intelligent and the more capable woman becomes, the more independent is she of the sexual passion, and the purer does she maintain her virtue. It will not be pretended that the average man gives his body only in obedience to personal affection. But it will not be charged that the average woman ever willingly surrenders herself, save in obedience to the demands of love. Remove the other constraining motives that come with narrow life, with limited education and opportunities, with laws that recognize and force physical subjection to man, and do we not remove at one fell swoop the greatest obstacles to virtue in woman and to purity in society?

"Truly, indeed, the voices of history, of reason, of instinct, all assure us that the woman's movement is in the direct line of both social and political progress, of both social and personal purity. As woman has grown in knowledge, in influence, and in power, so has society been elevated, so has civilization advanced. The family, the church, the neighborhood, in which woman is the most active and intelligent and influential, is the most pious family, the most useful church, the best neighborhood."

## SAMUEL J. MAY.

There are scores of homes where it will seem, now that this venerated man has gone, as though a beloved friend had escaped from the family circle. In this loveliest of summer weather Death has called for a beautiful, brave old man, who fought the good fight, and kept the faith through the darkest days of our country's history, and has left a record for fidelity to principle, without spot or blemish.

The door that opened so many times to hunted fugitive slaves will never open more to admit his venerable form; the pulpit that knew him for a quarter of a century will know him no more, but the good he did will live after him, as a precious legacy to mankind.

No man or woman, of whatever sect or creed, whether orthodox, heterodox, conservative, or radical, could withhold the respect due to the character of this sweetest of reformers. He was so tolerant, so generous, so loving, so imbued with the spirit of the Master, that he embodied the sublime precept—love to God and love to man, and all read and reverenced.

It is touching to know that when his death was announced on Sunday morning in the church where he had so long preached, the house was filled with sobs and the sounds of grief. Nothing more eloquent could be spoken or written of this good man; and it was the best funeral discourse ever preached.

There are few men in the broad Church even, so truly broad as Mr. May. Breadth of sympathy, an all-pervading love of his kind, were distinguishing characteristics. He was willing to devote his life to secure justice to the negro—to men of of all nationalities, and also to women. Always a consistent, steady friend and advocate of our cause, he has made a sacred place in the regards of his countrywomen, and their loving hands will not fail to make his grave sweet with the heart's-ease and forget-me-not's of grateful memories.

Burnett's Cologne—The best in America.
Burnett's Cocoaine, the best hair-dressing.
Burnett's Cooking Extracts are the best.
Burnett's Kalliston is the best cosmetic.
Burnett's Asthma remedy—A sure cure.

# Miscellany.

## CLARA BARTON IN STRASBOURG.

The following letter reveals the noble mission which Clara Barton has fulfilled towards the suffering people of Strasbourg:

"STRASBOURG, April 23, 1871.

"*To the Editor of the Tribune:*

"SIR: It seems to me that, in a moment in which all minds are full of pity and sympathy for the unfortunate condition of France, your subscribers, regardless of the jarring imperfections of a foreign tongue, will be grateful to your paper if you would give a place to the following lines:

"Your brave and noble fellow country woman, Miss Clara Barton, who, since the first days of the war, has been with the sufferers in Alsace, or among the Baden hospitals, is now, and has been since the second day of its surrender, in Strasbourg, and by her vigorous and charitable initiative has firmly held up and prevented its ruined population from falling into beggary. She has founded, with her own resources, a large and always increasing establishment of work for women, which counts now more than 250 mothers of large families—widows, wives of prisoners, or of wounded soldiers. Twelve hundred persons—little children and aged parents—have been fed and warmed, and clothed all winter by the earnings of these women; and by this means held through this terrible crisis above the degradation of beggary and the sins of vagrancy. It is a sight never to be forgotten, when twice each week these hundreds of homeless women, from out of their temporary abodes, enter the work-rooms, and, depositing their finished package of well-made garments, receive the next and the money which is to give bread to their children. The garments are all cut and prepared in the rooms, and are of the strongest and best material for service; 1500 are made and returned each week, of all sizes, suitable for men, women, and children, and this by women whose homes lie in ashes and ruins, whose last cent of property is gone—daughters who have seen their father and mother torn in pieces by bombs—and mothers whose babes have been killed in their arms, whose sons and husbands wasted away in hospital or prison, or sleep peacefully under the bloody sods of Haguenau, Gravelotte, and Sedan. And when, for some cause, one is compelled to resign her work and leave the city, there is no more touching sight than to see her seek her faithful patron to beg of her a certificate, to prove everywhere, as if she would have it written 'very large,' that all the world may see, that she has labored all winter for those honorable work-rooms, earned her own and her children's living, and has '*not been a beggar*'

"One would have thought that, with the end of the war, and the return of peace and spring, a stranger and a foreigner would have grown weary of so heavy a burden and laid it down; but the dissensions of unhappy France still hold its people in unrest. There is neither work nor pay for them, and one sees in Miss Barton the most intense desire to extend the benefits of her work through all this destitute country. Since the 1st of January the 'Comité de Secours Strasbourgeois" has begged Miss Barton to allow it to become associated with her in her work, but this Comité, receiving its funds in the name of the poor of Strasbourg, is not free to distribute its proceeds or receipts in other places. The paid labor and the 1500 garments each week sent out from Miss Barton's rooms, in addition to the other gifts of the Comité, have made Strasbourg better provided, perhaps, at this moment than any war-destroyed city in France.

"We sometimes wonder if this heroic and noble-hearted lady, standing day by day among her quarter of a regiment of women, at the same time encouraging, sustaining and guiding them with the tenderness of a woman and the firmness of a man, does not yearn for the co-operation and aid of you, her generous countrymen and women beyond the sea. To take up her beautiful work and pass its products outside the limits of this walled city, and spread them through *all* the war-trodden villages and hamlets of France, would be a work well worthy of your matchless people—then would be put in execution one of the best and noblest thoughts which have ever crossed a living soul, for only we who live among them, and witness the calamities which have crushed these people, can realize *what* it would be for the future even more than the present, to hold them up and elevate them above the degradation which threatens them on every side. We, of Strasbourg, are so grateful to Miss Barton for all she is doing and has done, so different is our city from what it would have been if she had never entered it, that we would make her work known to you, and proclaim through all the world what she has done for us. We would that you should be as proud of this American work of your countrywoman in Europe as we are grateful for it. We can fix her form in marble, and her features on canvas—and this we are doing—but we would also have her enshrined anew in the hearts of her own people whom she loves so well, and honors so much. You will not be surprised to hear of her good deeds, for I know she has accustomed you to this at home; but her modesty may never permit her to speak of them herself, and it must be that America does not know at this moment of this great and new work in a foreign land, and yet *here* it is celebrated enough to receive visits from German sovereigns, who, with their court, have spent hours in the little modest parlor of the rue des Bouchers 15, admiring the organization so complete of all the work, the rich, ripe, and more than golden fruit of almost eight months of Miss Barton's labor, who has given to it her days, her nights, her strength, her thought, her rich experience, and all the rest she was seeking in Europe. More than one deputation has been sent from the German Women's Unions (of which the sovereigns are always the head) to inspect the manner of Miss Barton's work-rooms for the benefit of their own; and all alike have left filled with admiration, and have exclaimed, 'only an *American* could have organized anything like this.' I know that her noble and generous countrymen and women who have shown such sympathy for our suffering people will be glad to feel that while they are working for France *out* of the circle, Miss Barton all the winter was toiling *within* it; and I cannot but think that as the same grand thought has pre-occupied all, they must be glad to confer with her upon the means of doing the most possible good for the unhappy people whom they seek to rescue. May the blessings of the women she has saved from beggary or from starvation descend upon the head of your noble sister.

"I am sure, my dear Sir, that I do not need to beg your pardon for the liberty I have taken in writing you, which, I admit, under ordinary circumstances would have been an act of temerity in one who has never set foot on the soil of an English-speaking country. But I trust, nevertheless, that you will give place to my letter for its truthfulness, and that some other American papers may do the same; for these facts, however imperfectly told, are they not interesting enough for every American heart? I remain, Sir, with the highest esteem, most respectfully yours,

ANTOINETTE MARGOT."

## Special Notices.

We know of no more eminent and successful druggist in the United States than H. T. Helmbold, 594 Broadway, New York City. We are certain there are none in these United States who patronize printers' ink to a greater extent. We are positive in the assertion, and have no hesitancy in saying that each and every one of Helmbold's preparations possess all the native powers claimed for them, while we are sure that among all the proprietary medicines in existence, Helmbold's ranks as first and foremost, not only among the people, but among druggists and regular physicians. The one preparation alone, and known among medicine men as "Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu," has made him the popular man he is, and has so placed his medicines as to be without a rival or even an equal. This one medicine alone, Helmbold's Buchu, is so pure in its ingredients, and so positive in its curative powers, as to overcome the prejudices of the regular fraternity, and to such an extent that regular physicians in New York and elsewhere are freely recommending it for all diseases of the kidneys and kindred organs, for female weaknesses, and for diseases consequent upon a change of climate and habits of dissipation.

Dr. Helmbold, besides being the most liberal advertiser in the world, has the handsomest and most complete drug establishment in the world, while we can guarantee to any of our readers who may be sojourning in New York a kindly welcome from not only the doctor, but from his courteous assistants.

This, as well as the other medicines of Dr. Helmbold, can be found at all our drug stores. —*St. Louis Republican.*

A LEAP INTO POPULARITY.—Never has any advertised remedy obtained the commanding position now occupied by Hale's Honey of Horehound in the same space of time. Only a year has elapsed since its introduction, and it is already recognized as the standard remedy for coughs, colds, influenza, hoarseness, and all pulmonary complaints of a consumptive tendency, in every section of the Union. Sold by druggists everywhere. Owned exclusively by C. N. Crittenton, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York. Prices, 50 cents and $1. Great saving by buying large size.

IT OPERATES LIKE MAGIC.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

St. Paul, Minn., May 17th, 1871.

COLBY BROS. & Co.

*Gents:* Selling your wringers here is just beginning to get interesting—I have worked 7 weeks and sold 92 wringers, and have 59 now on trial with orders for more. Send along 15 doz. more and hurry them or I shall be out of work. I sell the *Colby* on *its own merits*, and when a woman tries it alongside of a cog wheel, she always keeps the *Colby* and says: "Oh how easy it turns," "how simple it is," "how light to handle," and they are *always satisfied.* Yours truly,

R. F. GLASGOW.

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CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS.
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FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
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PURIFY THE BLOOD AND BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION
by using
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE JUICE PILLS
AND
HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRA SARSAPARILLA.

This is the time to use good blood-renewing, purifying, and invigorating medicines.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA AND HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT GRAPE JUICE PILLS ARE THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE.

One bottle of Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla equals in strength one gallon of the syrup or decoction as made by druggists, and a wine glass added to a pint of water equals the celebrated Lisbon diet drink, a delightful and healthful beverage.

The Grape Juice Pill is composed of fluid extract Catawba grape juice and FLUID EXTRACT RHUBARB. Useful in all diseases requiring a cathartic remedy, and far superior to all other purgatives, such as salts, magnesia, &c.

Helmbold's Grape Juice Pill is not a patented pill, put up as those ordinarily vended, but the result of ten years' experimenting and great care in preparation,

SAFE FOR AND TAKEN BY CHILDREN;
NO NAUSEA, NO GRIPING PAINS,
BUT MILD, PLEASANT AND SAFE IN OPERATION.

Two bottles of the Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and one bottle of the Grape Juice Pills are worth their weight in gold to those suffering from bad blood, poor complexion, headache, nervousness, wakefulness at night, costiveness and irregularities, and to those suffering from broken and delicate constitutions it will give new blood, new vigor and new life.

THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS are done up with great care and in handsome bottles, and will surpass all those vended in wooden boxes, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced men, comparing with the English and French style of manufacturing.

All of H. T. HELMBOLD'S Preparations are Pharmacentical, not a single one being patented, but all on their own merits.

To dispel any impression or prejudice that might exist in the minds of many against my preparations from the publicity given through advertising, and that I am and have been a druggist for a period of twenty years, and more conclusively to prove this, see letter:

[From the largest manufacturing Chemists in the world.]

NOVEMBER 4, 1854.

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold. He occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
HAS GAINED A WORLD-WIDE FAME.

☞ Sold by Druggists generally.

## BROWN'S
# VERMIFUGE COMFITS,
OR
## WORM LOZENGES.

Much sickness undoubtedly with children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. The "Vermifuge Comfits," although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children.

*Children having worms* require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

*Symptoms of worms in children* are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. The combination of ingredients used in making Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

BOSTON, Jan. 27, 1864.

MESSRS. JOHN I. BROWN & SON:

As I have used your "*Worm Comfits*" in my practice for two years past with always good success, I have no hesitation in recommending them as a very superior preparation for the purpose for which they are intended. As I am aware *they do not contain any mercury* or other injurious sucstances, I consider them perfectly safe to administer even in the most delicate cases.

ALVAH HOBBS, M. D.

DIRECTIONS.—*Take each time,*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ONE Lozenge for children | from | 1 | to | 2 | years. |
| TWO " | " | " | 2 | to 4 | " |
| THREE " | " | " | 4 | to 6 | " |
| FOUR " | " | over | 6 | | " |

SIX Lozenges for adults.

To be taken in the morning before breakfast, and at night (bed time) for four or five days.

Commence again in a week, and give as before, if symptoms of worms are again observed.

JEREMIAH CURTIS & SONS, New York,
JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston. } PROPR'S.

All orders should be addressed to
*CURTIS & PROWN*, 215 *Fulton St., N. Y.*

Sold by Druggists, Chemists and Dealers in Medicines, at 25 cents per box.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

THE

**HOUSEHOLD PANACEA**

AND

**Family Liniment,**

Is the best Remedy in the World for the following complaints, viz.:

Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach,
Pain in the Stomach, Bowels, or Side,
Rheumatism in all its forms,

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| Neuralgia, | Bilious Colic, |
| Dysentery, | Cholera, |
| Fresh Wounds, | Colds, |
| Tooth Ache, | Chapped Hands, |
| Sore Throat, | Burns, |
| Sprains and Bruises, | Spinal Compl'nts |

Chills and Fever.

PURELY VEGETABLE AND ALL-HEALING.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

PREPARED BY CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, N. Y.

The HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT will extract the fire from a burn immediately, and remove all pain and soreness. Also a sure cure for Dysentery and Summer Complaints, giving immediate relief.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.

In all cases of *Pain* in the *Side, Stomach, Back or Bowels, Dysentery and Summer Complaints*, it should be taken internally, as follows:

To a tumbler half full of water, put a table-spoonful or more of sugar, add to it a tea-spoonful of the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT, mix them well together, and drink it.

In all cases of *Sore Throat*, either from *Cold, Bronchitis*, or any other cause, prepare the mixture as above, and take a teaspoonful or two every hour or two through the day.

For *Rheumatic Affections* in the *Limbs, Stomach or Back, Spinal Diseases, Stitches in the Back or Side*, make a thorough external application with the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT, in its full strength, rubbing it in well.

For *Tooth Ache*, wet a piece of cotton and put it to the tooth.

For a *Cough and Pain in the Side*, bathe the side and stomach well, and lay on a piece of dry cotton wadding or batting to the parts affected, which will prodnce a little irritation, and remove the difficulty to the skin and carry it off.

For *Ague* make a like application to the face. It is best, at all times, when making an external application, to take some of the above mixture internally; it quickens the blood, and invigorates the system.

For *Burns or Scalds*, put it on its full strength, immediately after the accident.

For *Cuts*, wrap up the wound in the blood, and wet the bandage thoroughly with the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

For *Chills and Fever* it is a certain and *sure cure*. Should be used freely externally, about the chest, and take internally at the same time. It quickens the blood and invigorates the whole system. No mistake about it.

☞PRICE THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.

*(From the Rural New Yorker.)*

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL.—This valuable article is increasing in popularity as its merits become more widely known. The Detroit *Commercial Advertiser* says: "The celebrity of Merchant's Gargling Oil, and its efficacy in all cases where an external application would seem to be required, are now unquestioned. It has proved itself, by the sure test of experience, to be emphatically "good for man and beast," and is the best liniment in the world for which it is advertised. Thousands of testimonials, dating from 1833, have been received by the manufacturers, testifying to the almost marvelous cures wrought by it. Our Western readers know its merits too well to render anything from us necessary. Mr. John Hodge, Secretary of the Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y., stands high in the esteem of the community where he resides, and has also won the confidence of our merchants and dealers by the fairness and liberality of his dealings."

MERCHANT'S

**Gargling Oil**

IS GOOD FOR

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| *Burns and Scalds,* | *Rheumatism,* |
| *Chilblains,* | *Hemorrhoids or Piles,* |
| *Sprains and Bruises,* | *Sore Nipples,* |
| *Chapped Hands,* | *Caked Breasts,* |
| *Flesh Wounds,* | *Fistula, Mange,* |
| *Frost Bites,* | *Spavins, Sweeney,* |
| *External Poisons,* | *Scratches, or Grease,* |
| *Sand Cracks,* | *Stringhalt, Windgalls,* |
| *Galls of all kinds,* | *Foundered Feet,* |
| *Sitfast, Ringbone,* | *Cracked Heels,* |
| *Poll Evil,* | *Foot Rot in Sheep,* |
| *Bites of Animals & Insects,* | *Roup in Poultry,* |
| *Toothache, &c., &c.,* | *Lame Back, &c., &c.* |

Large Size, $1.00. Medium, 50c. Small, 25c.

The Gargling Oil has been in use as a Liniment for thirty-eight years. All we ask is a *fair trial*, but be sure and follow directions.

Ask your nearest druggist or dealer in patent medicines, for one of *our* Almanacs and Vade Mecums, and read what the *people* say about the Oil.

The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the *United States and other Countries.*

Our *testimonials* date from 1833 to the present, and are *unsolicited.* Use the *Gargling Oil*, and tell your neighbors what good it has done.

We deal fair and liberal with all, and defy contradiction. *Write for an Almanac or Cook Book.*

Manufactured at Lockport, New York.

—BY—

**MERCHANT'S**

**Gargling Oil Company,**

JOHN HODGE, Sec'y

*From the Lockport Times of March 4th*, 1871.

GARGLING OIL.—Merchant's Gargling Oil has become a family necessity, and few people attempt to get on without a supply of the article on hand. Its use has not only become general in every State of the Union, but large quantities of this valuable preparation are annually sent to foreign countries. The sale of the medicine has rapidly increased under the judicious and vigorous management of its able and accomplished Secretary of the Company, John Hodge, Esq.

*From the Independent, (N. Y.) December*, 1870.

It is astonishing to witness the rapid development of the trade in this famous article. Whether for use on man or beast, the Merchant's Gargling Oil will be found an invaluable liniment, and worthy of use by every resident in the land.

*From the Louisville (Ky.) Daily Democrat of June 4th*, 1856.

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A COOL, REFRESHING HAIR DRESSING, KEEPing the head and hair healthy. Chevalier's Life for the Hair bears the highest recommendation from physicians and chemists for restoring gray hair, stops its falling, strengthens and increases its growth; has no superior. Sold everywhere.

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Send One Dollar and a postage stamp, for the best known method, which cannot fail if the directions are strictly followed. It makes soiled Kid Gloves equal to new, not injuring the most delicate colors, and leaving no unpleasant odor. Reliable references given, if required, before money is sent. Address

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Lock stitch, noiseless, attachments unequalled. A good business may be established in any city or town in the U. S. This machine has established its superiority in every instance where it has come in competition with any machine in the market. Men with capital are finding it to their advantage to make the sale of this machine their exclusive business. *Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.* Machines guaranteed as represented.

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THIS employment will not interfere with your other business, let that be what it may. No capital is required to engage in this business. It requires no traveling or peddling, but gives the comforts of a home, with a chance to make from $50 to $200 per month. This is no receipt of any kind, or agency, but is something *entirely new*, and is highly recommended to *all persons* who desire a *permanent, money-making* and genteel employment. No person will ever regret sending for this information, let their business be what it may. *We guarantee satisfaction in every case.* The information we offer, when once in the possession of a person, will be a source of constant income, and will be invaluable during life, without extra expense. To any person who, after sending for the information, shall feel dissatisfied, or that we have misrepresented, we will send TWO DOLLARS for their trouble. There is positively *no humbug or deception* in these statements. We would not make false statements to the public; there is nothing gained in the end by deceit. During our connection with this business, we are not aware of a single case in which any one has found reason to accuse us of any other course of conduct than the one we have invariably pursued—that of fair, upright and honorable dealing. We will, upon receipt of ONE DOLLAR by mail, send, by return mail, full instructions in regard to the business. *All money forwarded by mail in carefully sealed letters at our risk.* Address,

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**For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.**

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of **Consumption,** cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing **Coughs,** the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome **Influenza** and painful **Bronchitis,** when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

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We are now opening our Spring Stock of

LACE, NOTTINGHAM and SWISS CURTAINS,

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PLAIN WHITE and BORDERED WINDOW SHADES.

With Spring Rollers.

New designs in LAMBREQUINS, TRIMMINGS,

And every article in the UPHOLSTERY line.

Our large stock of PAPER HANGINGS,

Combine all the new styles at the lowest cash prices.

LACE CURTAINS cleaned by our NEW and IMPROVED process. NO ACIDS USED.

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Misses' and Childrens'

GYPSIES, ROUND, RUSTIC and SHADE HATS a Speciality. STRAW HATS made to match suits in any shape desired. FINE FEATHERS, FRENCH FLOWERS, RIBBONS, GROSS GRAIN SILKS and VELVETS ON BIAS, &c., &c.

BALCH, PRICE & CO.,

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LADY CANVASSERS WANTED TO sell a fine, new Religious Picture.

Apply to J. MORRIS,

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IF THE BABY IS CUTTING TEETH

Use that old and well-tried remedy

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

Which greatly facilitates the process, and is sure to regulate the bowels. It relieves the child from pain-corrects acidity and wind colic, and by giving the infant quiet, natural sleep, gives rest to the mother.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Is pleasant to take.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Is perfectly safe.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Soothes the Child.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Gives rest to the Child.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Gives rest to the Mother.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Sold by all Druggists.

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THE LAW OF MARRIAGE.—A Review of the Injustice of our Existing Marriage Legislation, by C. L. JAMES.

For sale by the Author, Louisiana, Mo. d8

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Invite the attention of the trade to their extensive assortment of the above goods, of *their own publication, manufacture and importation.*

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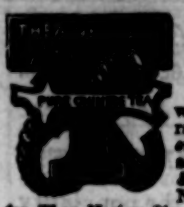

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